

# “Love for All” versus Religious Teachings: Attitudes towards LGBT among Heterosexual Malaysians

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**Abstract:** *In Malaysia, LGBT is a punishable crime not only under the Syariah law but also under the civil laws. The present study examined how personal rationalisations mediate religious teachings on LGBT among heterosexual Malaysians, focusing in particular on their rationalisation for rejecting or accepting LGBT. Interviews were conducted with 12 participants from different religious backgrounds and the data were analysed thematically. The results of the study showed that a majority of Muslims and Christians rejected LGBT on religious grounds. The findings also revealed three rationalisations of Muslims and Christians rejecting LGBT. (1) LGBT goes against the teaching of God. It is viewed as a sin and this religious belief should be passed down to the next generation. (2) LGBT is morally wrong. (3) LGBT is physically wrong as they believe God creates male and female to produce offspring. Some participants acknowledged that Christians should be compassionate to LGBT individuals by giving moral support to them. However, one Buddhist participant rationalised the need to accept LGBT because of the core Buddhist teaching on love. The admonition of Buddha is not to harm others through sexuality. The study identified religious beliefs as one of the main influences people rejected LGBT culture but accepted LGBT individuals on the basis that they were human beings who deserved to be respected too.*

**Keywords:** religion, LGBT, attitudes, rationalisation, Muslim, Christian

## 1. Introduction

Lesbian, gay bisexual and transgender (LGBT) is a controversial issue in countries like Malaysia and Indonesia where Islam is the dominant religion. Same-sex marriage (Reuters, 2018), anti-discrimination laws for homosexuality (Mokhtar, Wan Sukeri, & Latiff, 2019) and any deviant thoughts such as liberalism and pluralism (Malaysiakini, June 26, 2012) are not acceptable. The prohibition of LGBT-linked activities can be found in civil laws, Syariah laws as well as fatwa. Two civil laws are applicable to LGBT-linked activities. Cross-dressing can be charged under the Minor Offences Act 1955 for indecent behaviour (Goh & Kananatu, 2019). Sodomy is punishable with an imprisonment of up to 20 years and whipping under the Penal Code 377B, and Section 377A states that “Any person who has sexual connection with another person by the introduction of the penis into the anus or mouth of the other person is said to commit carnal intercourse against the order of nature” (Lee, 2012, p. 172).

Syariah laws are Islamic laws applicable to Muslims, and can vary from state to state in Malaysia. *Fatwa* refers to religious opinions issued by religious authorities such as the mufti of a state and the Conference of Rulers. Although a *fatwa* is a religious opinion, it can be